

attacks, Arab, Muslim, Sikh, and South Asian Americans faced a wave of hate incidents and blame similar to what AAPI individuals are experiencing today. As George Santayana said, "Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

The former president espoused and amplified virulent intolerance using slurs such as the "China virus" and "kung flu" to characterize the COVID-19 virus, putting the lives of 23,000,000 AAPIs at risk, including more than 2,000,000 AAPI frontline workers. Every day, these heroic individuals put their personal health and safety on the line to serve other Americans as health care professionals, first responders, transit operators, and in supermarkets and other essential service industries. However, AAPI frontline workers are not immune from discrimination and hate, which impacts both their personal and professional lives. Some AAPI nurses and doctors have reported workplace harassment from other staff and patients who refuse their care, while others have experienced terrifying encounters, including being violently shoved, spit on, and called racial slurs during their evening commute.

The rise in attacks against older AAPI individuals are both alarming and unconscionable. In January 2021, three AAPI elders were violently attacked in separate incidents in California. Tragically, one of these individuals, Vicha Ratanapakdee, died from injuries he sustained during an unprovoked assault, which his family believes was racially motivated. This discrimination which includes acts of physical violence is an additional threat elders now face as a result of the pandemic. Older adults are at higher risk of contracting severe COVID-19 and AAPI elders, particularly those who are recent immigrants or have limited English proficiency, may face additional challenges in obtaining health care, enduring economic insecurity, and suffering from language isolation.

Recently, on March 16, 2021, eight people, including six women of Asian descent, were shot to death at three Atlanta-area businesses. During a year of increasing racism and attacks targeting AAPIs, this latest senseless act of violence adds to the pain and fear felt by many in the AAPI community. Our leaders must step up and confront racial hatred and violence.

At Merrick Garland's hearing to be Attorney General of the United States, I highlighted the surge in discrimination and hate crimes against the AAPI community. In contrast to the Department of Justice under the Trump administration, then-Judge Garland recognized the harm and fear that these incidents have caused and pledged that under his leadership, the Civil Rights Division would vigorously review and prosecute these cases. This is the kind of leadership we need in order to combat these crimes. I will continue to raise the issue of anti-Asian hate with

other nominees and officials to call attention to the alarming rise of hate crimes against AAPIs and the critical need for action.

The legislation that I have introduced, the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, will help to address the ongoing surge in violence against AAPI communities. It will focus federal leadership to investigate and report hateful acts of violence, and provide resources for our communities to come together and take a stand against intolerance and hate. The actions of our leaders matter, and I call on my colleagues in the United States Senate to condemn anti-Asian racism, and swiftly pass the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act during the 117th Congress.

I yield the floor.

SENATE RESOLUTION 134—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD WORK WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM TO CONCLUDE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A COMPREHENSIVE FREE TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 134

Whereas, on March 5, 1946, Sir Winston Churchill delivered the Iron Curtain speech in Fulton, Missouri, solidifying the "Special Relationship" between the United States and the United Kingdom;

Whereas, since the end of World War II, the United States and the United Kingdom have been beacons of freedom to the world, standing together in the fight against tyranny;

Whereas the Special Relationship between the United States and the United Kingdom has driven economic prosperity and security cooperation in both nations for more than 70 years;

Whereas the United States and the United Kingdom share the world's largest bilateral trade and investment relationship;

Whereas, while the United States and the United Kingdom already share a robust economic partnership, there remain clear opportunities for both countries to further strengthen economic ties;

Whereas the United States Trade Representative and United Kingdom Department for International Trade have engaged in substantive negotiations towards the conclusion of a comprehensive free trade agreement since May 2020; and

Whereas the constitutional power of making treaties with foreign nations includes both the legislative and executive branches: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States should strengthen their close and mutually beneficial trading and economic partnership with the United Kingdom;

(2) the President, with the support of Congress, should work to conclude negotiations for a comprehensive future trade agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom; and

(3) during the course of finalizing a trade agreement, the President, in consultation

with Congress, should strive to reach a mutually advantageous resolution of commercial disagreements between the United States and the United Kingdom.

SENATE RESOLUTION 135—RECOGNIZING THE HERITAGE, CULTURE, AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF LATINAS IN THE UNITED STATES

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. COONS, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CASEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KELLY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 135

Whereas the United States celebrates National Women's History Month every March to recognize and honor the achievements of women throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas there are nearly 29,000,000 Latinas living in the United States;

Whereas 1 in 6 women in the United States is a Latina;

Whereas Latinas have helped shape the history of the United States since its inception;

Whereas Latinas contribute to the society of the United States through working in many industries, including business, education, science and technology, medicine, engineering, mathematics, literature and the arts, the military, agriculture, hospitality, and public service;

Whereas Latinas serve as essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic, filling vital positions that keep the economy going and the people of the United States safe;

Whereas Latinas come from diverse cultures across North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean, and Afro-Latinas face disparities in recognition;

Whereas Latinas are dedicated public servants, holding posts at the highest levels of the Federal Government, including the Supreme Court of the United States, Cabinet-level positions, the United States Senate, and the United States House of Representatives;

Whereas Latinas make up an estimated 19 percent of women serving in the Armed Forces, and the first Latina to become a general in the Marine Corps reached that rank in 2006;

Whereas Latinas are breaking the glass ceiling in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, with the first Latina to travel into space doing so during a 9-day Space Shuttle Discovery mission in 1993;

Whereas Latinas own more than 2,000,000 businesses, and 18 percent of all women-owned companies in the United States are owned by a Latina;

Whereas Latina activists have led the fight for civil rights, including labor rights, LGBTQ rights, women's rights, and racial equality;

Whereas Latinas create award-winning art and are recipients of Emmy, Grammy, Oscar, and Tony awards;

Whereas Latina singers and songwriters, like Selena, also known as the Queen of

Tejano music, and Celia Cruz, also known as the Queen of Salsa, have made lasting and significant contributions to music throughout the world;

Whereas Latinas serve in the medical profession, and the first female and first Hispanic Surgeon General of the United States was appointed in 1990;

Whereas Latinas serve as journalists, reporting vital news and information to the public;

Whereas Latinas are world-class athletes, representing the United States in the Olympics and other international competitions;

Whereas Latinas are paid just 55 cents for every dollar paid to White, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas, in the face of societal obstacles, including unequal pay, disparities in education, health care needs, and civil rights struggles, Latinas continue to break through and thrive;

Whereas the United States should continue to invest in the future of Latinas to address the barriers they face; and

Whereas, by 2060, Latinas will represent ¼ of the female population of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates and honors the successes of Latinas and the contributions they have made and continue to make to the United States; and

(2) recognizes the changes that are still to be made to ensure that Latinas can realize their full potential as equal members of society.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1402. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to extend the covered period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1403. Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1404. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1405. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1406. Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. DAINES, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1407. Mr. MURPHY (for Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1651, to amend the CARES Act to extend the sunset for the definition of a small business debtor, and for other purposes.

SA 1408. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 1799, to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to extend the covered period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1402. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed

by him to the bill H.R. 1799, to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to extend the covered period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REVISIONS TO LOAN AMOUNT CALCULATION AND ELIGIBILITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “covered loan” means a loan made under paragraph (36) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a));

(2) the term “eligible applicant” means a taxpayer that files Internal Revenue Service Form 1040, Schedule C; and

(3) the term “interim final rule” means the interim final rule of the Small Business Administration entitled “Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program – Revisions to Loan Amount Calculation and Eligibility”, Docket Number SBA–2021–0010.

(b) CALCULATION OF MAXIMUM LOAN AMOUNT FOR CERTAIN APPLICANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible applicant applying for a covered loan may calculate the maximum amount of the covered loan using the gross income of the eligible applicant, as reported on the applicable Internal Revenue Service Form 1040, Schedule C filed by the eligible applicant.

(2) RETROACTIVE EFFECT.—Notwithstanding any provision of the interim final rule, paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to any covered loan made to an eligible applicant that is approved on or after the date of enactment of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260).

(c) RECALCULATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to a covered loan made to an eligible applicant that was approved during the period beginning on the date of enactment of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260) and ending on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, the eligible applicant may submit to the lender with respect to the covered loan a request to recalculate the amount of the covered loan based on the application of this section.

(2) SUPPLEMENTAL PAYMENTS.—If, after receiving a request from an eligible applicant under paragraph (1), the applicable lender determines that the amount of the applicable covered loan, because of the application of this section, would be greater than the amount of the covered loan originally made to the eligible applicant, the lender shall provide to the eligible applicant a payment that is equal to the difference between the amount of the covered loan originally made to the eligible applicant and the amount of the covered loan based on the application of this section.

SA 1403. Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to extend the covered period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PARTNERSHIP PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM LOAN CALCULATION AS FARMER OR RANCHER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7(a)(36)(V)(i)(I) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C.

636(a)(36)(V)(i)(I)) is amended by inserting “as a partnership,” after “independent contractor.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendment made by subsection (a) shall be effective as if included in the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136; 134 Stat. 281) and shall apply to any loan made pursuant to section 7(a)(36) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)) before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act, including forgiveness of such a loan.

(2) EXCLUSION OF LOANS ALREADY FORGIVEN.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall not apply to a loan made pursuant to section 7(a)(36) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)) for which the borrower received forgiveness before the date of enactment of this Act under section 1106 of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9005).

SA 1404. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to extend the covered period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . INELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS UNDER THE PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM.

Clause (xvii)(I) of section 7(a)(36)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)(A)), as added by section 5001(a)(1)(A)(iii) of Public Law 117–2, is amended by inserting “(5) (if the organization is subject to reporting requirements under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (29 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)),” after “(4).”.

SA 1405. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to extend the covered period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

(d) LIMITATION ON PRIORITIZATION.—During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the last day of the covered period, as defined in section 7(a)(36)(A)(iii) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)(A)(iii)), as amended by this Act, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration may not establish or enforce any priority for processing lender applications under paragraph (36) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)), except for any priority reasonably necessary to carry out the set-asides established under section 323(d) of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260).

SA 1406. Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. DAINES, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, to amend the Small Business Act